FBIS DAILY REPORT

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INTERIOR MINISTER SEES CONTINUED MILITARY RULE

PY230339 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy has said that much of the criticism unleashed from various sectors of the nation, particularly against the economic policy, is a result of the expectation created by the impending appointment of the president for the 1981-84 period. He said that "in view of the eventual change of power, of possible changes or corrections in political and economic policies, interested sectors are making their voices heard in an effort to influence these changes."

He added that when the name of the future president is announced, and after he outlines the general guidelines of his administration, criticism will lessen, particularly the dramatic tone used to describe problems which are not really so dramatic.

Regarding the objectives of the process of national reorganization, General Harguindeguy said that "if the objectives are fulfilled, there will be no need for another military government after 1984," and that "the slower we go, the longer it will take to fulfill the objectives," but that "it would be difficult" for the objectives to be fulfilled during the forthcoming period.

General Harguindeguy made these remarks during a luncheon organized by the Government House Press Club, at which he was the special guest.

General Harguindeguy said that "the government is not blind or deaf; it gathers criticism, screens them and tries to correct mistakes." He gave as an example the crisis suffered by Mendoza and San Juan Provinces as a result of the Greco Group case, in which the national government "came out in support of the provinces in view of the problems that this case may have created." He added, however, that this government measure was criticized. He said: "This means I gave my hand to a drowning man to help him out of the water because he did not know how to swim, and then he shouted at me for giving him a hand."

He was also asked, during a conversation which lasted nearly 3 hours, if the 1981-84 government would be the last military government in the country.

He said: "This is a very difficult question to answer." He then said that "if the objectives could be fulfilled in 3 years-which I believe would be very difficult--I could say that this would be the last military government."

Regarding the need to produce extensive debates in the mass media concerning national problems, Harguindeguy said that "it would be very healthy to start a great debate in the media as long as they reacted objectively and as long as opinions were disseminated equally."

The minister said that one of the unfulfilled objectives is the political parties statues. He said that this is now under study for the renewal of the country's political life.

POLITICIANS CRITIZE POLICE CHIEF'S COMMUNIQUE

PY231809 Buenos Aires CRONICA in Spanish 20 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Leaders of the various parties who publicly expressed their concern over the disappearance in Buenos Aires of Paraguayan Communist leaders Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa have answered the communique issued on this matter by the federal police chief, Gen Juan Bautista Sasiain.

General Sasiain stated in his communique that "everything related to the petition (of the political leaders) published by the metropolitan dailies was arranged by the Argentine Communist Party."

The text of the declaration, which is not signed by any member of the Communist Party, reads:

"In view of the remarks made by the federal police chief with regard to a declaration issued by the undersigned requesting the investigation into the disappearance in our country of Paraguayan Communist leaders Antonio Maidana and Emilio Roa, we wish to state that:

"1. If we wish to follow the path of freedom and democracy, it is dangerous precedent for the police to summon the signatories of a public declaration and question them to determine their intentions and to judge their behavior.

"2. The declaration we signed did not respond to any interest other than that of conveying our solidarity and respect for the most basic human rights, and those who might seek to distort it are only pursuing the deplorable objective of turning our country into one which lacks both sensitivity and solidarity.

"3. The federal police have not said anything about the whereabouts of the two persons whose disappearance was reported, just as they never said anything about the hundreds of similar reports and habeas corpus petitions submitted through the courts.

"The important thing here is not to pass judgment on the declaration but to clarifying the whereabouts of the missing persons. The federal police have sidestepped the main issue and have focused on the secondary issue--the declaration--without clarifying what investigations they are carrying out.

"4. The country is not offended by declarations, but by deeds."

The declaration is signed by Paulino Niembro, Julio Barbaro, Roberto Gabiche, Nestor Vicente, Otelo Zamponi, Simon Lazara, Alberto Gabetta, Marcelo O'Connor, Edmundo Esposito, Vicente Solano Lima, Oscar Alende, Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Mariano Loences, Rafael P. Marino, Jose Luis Valles, Diego May Zuviria, Victor Garcia Costa, Nestor Martinez Eraso, Moracio Veronelli, Santos Russomanno and Edgardo Norbis.

HABEAS CORPUS FILED ON BEHALF OF 329 PERSONS

PY232230 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1453 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (NA)--A joint plea for habeas corpus on behalf of 329 persons who are currently held at the disposal of the national executive branch was filed today before Judge Pedro Carlos Narvaiz' federal court which the sponsorship of 37 local lawyers. The filing of the plea also brought approximately 200 persons to the Palace of Justice to confirm the signatures should it have been necessary.

In their plea, the sponsoring lawyers discussed the treatment which the prisoners are receiving, describing it as "inhuman" and demanded the implementation of the right to an option [presumably the right to choose between going to prison and leaving the country]--and the appropriate court supervision on arrests and imprisonments.

The plea pointed out that in line with article 95 of the constitution, the president of the nation is forbidden to impose punishments which constitute a penalty, because only the courts have that right.

The signatories of the joint plea for habeas corpus stated that they feel the need to express not only their indignation at the inhuman treatment of the prisoners but also their anxiety for the life of each one of the persons on whose behalf this plea is being submitted.

They recalled that according to the national constitution "If any measure, under the pretext of security, leads to the humiliation of the prisoners, and is not strictly necessary to preserve security, the judge who authorizes it will be held responsible."

NEW BROADCASTING LAW PROMPTS SALE OF 66 STATIONS

PY201620 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 P 11

[Excerpts] (NA)--A new broadcasting law approved and put into effect yesterday by the national executive provides for the denationalization of 66 radio and television stations now owned by the state and for the licencing of 800 frequencies not not in operation.

Bidding for licences of the 66 commercial radio and television stations will be extended over a 36 month period which began yesterday.

Parallel to the privately owned stations an Official Broadcasting Service (SOR) made up of the stations operated by Radio Nacional will also operate under the direction of the Communications Secretariat. These government stations will not carry advertising except in regions where they are the only stations operating.

The new law (Number 22,285) establishes the Federal Broadcasting Committee (COMFER) which will be under the supervision of the national executive as the sole authority for receiving applications for licences.

COMFER will have seven members, one from each of the three armed forces, one from the Communications Secretariat, one from the Public Information Secretariat, one representing the television stations licences and one representing the radio stations. It will operate as an advisory body and will only meet to act on concrete matters brought to its attention.

Channel 7 in the federal capital will continue to be operated by the state through the SOR, and it will carry advertising.

Provincial governments will be permitted to keep AM radio stations as long as they do not carry advertising (except in areas where they are the only station) but their television stations will be bid on by private operators.

Licences will be granted for 15 years which may be extended another 10 years. In border areas the licences will be for 20 years and may also be extended 10 years more.

Besides the 66 commercial stations open for bidding which are currently operated by the state, another 800 AM frequencies will also be bid for. As of now there are 159 radio stations operating in the country.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH HAITI--Port-Au-Prince, 16 Sep (AFP)--Argentina and Haiti have signed a scientific, technical and cultural cooperation agreement. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 16 Sep 80 PY]

BRAZILIAN APOSTOLIC NUNCIO--Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor has met with the Brazilian apostolic nuncio, Msgr Carmine Rocco, who is making a visit to Argentina on invitation by the foreign minister. [Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Sep 80 P 7 PY]

TAIWAN EXHIBITION--A trade mission from Taiwan is taking part in the world trade exhibition being held in Palermo. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 11 Sep 80 P 6 PY]

MEXICAN EMBASSY OBTAINS SAFECONDUCTS FOR 36 REFUGEES

PA250426 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The 36 political refugees who were in the Mexican Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia, have been granted safeconducts to leave the country. According to reports 15 left during the weekend the other 21 had left before.

On the other hand, persons who have taken refuge in the embassies of Venezuela, Peru, Panama and Ecuador, cannot leave because these countries do not have diplomatic relations with the Bolivian regime. So far, the Bolivian Interior Ministry has not provided the number of political refugees in the country.

'EXTREMISTS' ATTACK ARMY PATROL; THREE KILLED

PY221912 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1327 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Sep (LATIN)--The army has reported that a soldier and two civilians were killed in clash midnight Saturday when two extremists attacked a military patrol.

A communique released last night stated that the incident took place when the patrol, which was enforcing the curfew in the country, was attacked with firearms and that Private Edwin Suarez Sardon, 18, was killed. His comrades repelled the attack, which came from a nearby house. During the confrontation civilans Gabriel Mejia Rojas and Luciano Pacheco were killed, the report added.

The Interior Ministry stated an Argentine-made, Tala-brand .22-caliber pistol and a box of ammunition were found at the scene of the clash.

Army headquarters regretted the ruthless aims of extremist subversion and the fact that extremism responds with blood and death to the high intentions which motivate the armed forces.

The curfew has been in force between 2300 and 0600 local time since the military assumed power on 17 July.

URANIUM CONCENTRATION PLANT BEGINS OPERATIONS

PY201641 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Bolivia has begun producing uranium in semi-industrial quantities. The minister of energy and mines and officials of the Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission, COBOEN, inaugurated the uranium concentration plant in Cotaje mine, Potosi Department last Thursday.

The plant will produce from 60 to 70 percent uranium of commercial value. The new installation will produce 4,000 kg of uranium per year with 8 hours of work daily. The investment made to build the plant reached $500,000. We should point out that the design and assembly of the plant was by Bolivian technicians. COBOEN director Capt (Edgard Andobus) said that this is a special occasion in Bolivia because semi-industrial production of uranium in large quantities has begun.

This shows an effort by and patriotism of Bolivian technicians who have demonstrated that there are no great differences between Bolivian technology and the technology of other countries.

The current price of uranium is $100 per kilogram; therefore, it can be predicted that this income will guarantee the continuity of the country's uranium program.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY240307 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 23 Sep 80 p 7

[By special correspondent De Luis Martins]

[Text] United Nations--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro yesterday made an energetic 45-minute speech on opening the 35th session of the UN General Assembly regarding the serious lack of perception of the developed countries in the process of creating a new international economic order. Guerreiro's speech had an essentially Third World slant.

Guerreiro, who was applauded many times, urged the Third World countries to unite in order to impose a more just world reality whose bases, he asserted, are now beginning to be created, despite attempts at sabotage by the industrialized nations that insist on maintaining old privileges.

The Brazilian foreign minister acknowledged the failure of the negotiations between developed and developing countries, which were closed recently within the 11th special session of the UN General Assembly, and which have now become the most important discussions that, have dominated the North-South dialogue over the years.

According to Guerreiro, the developing countries, through their pronouncements in the UN, have already clearly demonstrated "their decision not to become pawns on the chess board, and they have reaffirmed their faith in nonintervention, dialogue and the reduction of tensions." He also said that developing countries will continue to undertake a "constructive role," despite their idiosyncrasies.

The current crisis makes even more necessary the cohesion of the countries of Latin America, Africa and Asia in a common effort to seek a revision of the guidelines of their relations with the North, Guerreiro asserted, at the same time highlighting the need for political action by these countries in order to carry out the pioneering work of forging "effective partnerships."

The foreign minister recalled that last year when he spoke at the opening of the UN session he observed that the world's economy was entering the decade of the 80's under conditions of general uncertainty. He then asserted that the situation during the past 12 months has become even more serious.

It is his opinion that "there is a deep, systematic and all-embracing crisis that is affecting industrialized economies. And this fact increases the distortions and imbalances of their links with the developing world."

Moreover, he called attention to the fact that the energy crisis, no matter how overriding and dramatic it may be, must be acknowledged for what it truly is: "It is a symptom of a more extensive and lasting structural crisis."

On making this analysis, he revealed that from the viewpoint of the Brazilian Government the equation of the relations between the highly developed countries and those of the developing world has a much greater priority than that of the energy crisis itself.

Brazil's position, which is very clear in Guerreiro's speech, is a direct answer to the ideas that have been voiced in the summit meeting of the industrialized countries, "which place the responsibility for the burdens which the world economy is now suffering on the increase in the cost of oil" and "give less and less attention to the structural problems of North-South relations."

Guerreiro also denounced the maneuvers of the industrialized countries for introducing a "category of restrictions for the developing countries," in accordance with the level of their profitability or industrialization, or in accordance with their importing or exporting of oil.

Guerreiro pointed out an extensive arsenal of "divisive and diversifying" concepts that are basically an additional demonstration of the "protectionist attitude" of the developed nations and of their "lack of interest in perceiving the phenomenon of underdevelopment in the entirety of its economic, technological and social aspects."

On more than one occasion, he clashed directly with the positions of the highly industrialized nations. The foreign minister expressed his desire that the overall negotiations of the North-South dialogue be channeled by the international community. The foreign minister understands that parceling out the debate to various agencies and forums only strengthens the decision structures of an exclusive nature.

When referring to the recent failure of the negotiations between rich and poor countries, Guerreiro also criticized the text of the document that was drafted by the 11th special session, terming it unfavorable for developing countries.

That text, according to the evaluation made by my government, is not satisfactory because it does not even incorporate substantial advances regarding prior commitments that have already been agreed upon in other forums, and it will be subject to reservations and interpretive declarations of a restrictive nature by the developed countries, he stated.

He clearly acknowledged that the Third World has conquered a significant position despite the obstacles set up by the developed countries, namely: The proliferation of "new, effective ways of protectionism" (customs barriers), the transfer of inflationary trends and the increase of interest rates in the capital market.

The technological, industrial and financial potential existing today in the Third World and its large natural and human resources open highly promising prospects of a direct relationship among countries of the three developing continents (Latin America, Africa and Asia), thus eliminating the often politically and economically burdensome mediation of the large countries.

Although his speech clearly focused on the structure of economic relations, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro also emphasized political issues which have been thoroughly discussed at the UN sessions, especially those related to the injustices that take place in the economic sector.

About world peace, he said: Peace is not a state of unsteady balance among heavily-armed nations. A just, reliable international order will never be achieved without development. And development is not just the economic growth of some areas, but the effective elimination of imbalances among nations. Only thus will peace be achieved.

Guerreiro also advocated a new international order in which no country may--irrespective of how strong it might be--attempt to act as "if it were a suzerain," by setting up rules for the world.

Guerreiro pointed out the paradox posed by the fact that while the large majority of nations seek to live in peace, the great powers continue to expand both in quantity and quality their nuclear arsenals. He charged these countries with focusing their scientific and technological know-how on the research and development of "increasingly sophisticated deadly weapons."

He then devoted two paragraphs to the issue of the ocean resources, a matter than took him recently tothe national congress where he outlined the reasons why Braz il will agree to maintain full sovereignty up to only 12 miles, instead of 200 miles, as long as Brazil receives assurances that its economic resources within the remaining 188 miles--to be added to the territorial sea--will be respected. At this time, the foreign minister pointed out the existence of vacuums in the document drafted in Geneva last month. He said the draft of the future convention will have to be improved to avoid, for instance, the enactment of unilateral laws about the exploitation of the seabed.

Although acknowledging the existence of political, economic and cultural differences in Latin America, Saraiva Guerreiro said Latin America seeks a democratic, fair, reliable plan of coexistence, without hegemonies, axes or blocs.

Saraiva told the UN plenum that President Joao Figueiredo has sought to promote unity and that to this end he already visited Venezuela, Paraguay and Argentina and hosted the presidents of Peru, Mexico and Argentina.

Saraiva then reasserted one of the main positions of Brazilian foreign policy, that is, its condemnation of the fascist South African regime and its military aggressions against Angola and Zambia.

Saraiva also conveyed Brazil's repudiation of the unilateral measures designed to change the international status of the city of Jerusalem--proposed by Israel--and reiterated the Brazilian position on the Middle East which can be basically summarized as follows: complete withdrawal of all occupation forces from all Arab territories, the respect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the PLO's participation in the peace talks, the recognition of the right each state has to exist within its recognized boundaries.

He made a "special reference" to the tragic situation of Lebanon, "a country from which have come so many Brazilians who have contributed to improving the national life."

Saraiva welcomed into the United Nations two new members--Zimbabwe and St Vincent and the Grenadines--and concluded his speech by pledging that Brazil will make its best efforts to creating conditions conducive to a better dialogue among all nations.

SEMIANNUAL TRADE FIGURES WITH LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES

PY240156 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian trade with the 10 member countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association (ALALC) during the first 6 months of 1980 registered a surplus of $132,723,000.

The ALALC was replaced by the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) through a treaty signed on 12 August 1980 in Montevideo, Uruguay. For Brazil the ALADI will become effective as an organization 30 days after this country is admitted as member.

According to a report issued by the bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), during the first 6 months of 1980 Brazil exported goods to the ALALC member countries worth $1,485,288,000 and imported goods worth $1,352,565,000.

Brazilian trade with the ALALC member countries, in dollars, is as follows:

Country	Exports	Imports
Argentina	478,523,000	462,203,000
Bolivia	65,987,000	34,712,000
Chile	149,269,000	216,141,000
Colombia	56,870,000	4,383,000
Ecuador	18,692,000	3,077,000
Mexico	220,294,000	164,723,000
Paraguay	188,666,000	50,783,000
Peru	36,224,000	63,635,000
Uruguay	144,302,000	69,706,000
Venezuela	86,452,000	283,202,000

EX-PRESIDENT FREI PROPOSES DEMOCRATIC FORMULA FOR NATION

LD191343 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 12 Sep 80 P 2

[Jesus Ceberio undated interview in Santiago with Chilean Christian Democratic Party leader Eduardo Frei: "Neither Communists Nor Military Junta Have Any Place in Future Transitional Government"]

[Text] Santiago de Chile--in former Chilean President Eduardo Frei's opinion, neither the communists--"they realize this"--nor the soldiers belonging to the governing junta have any place in the civilian-military government which the Christian Democratic leader has proposed as a formula for finding a democratic solution to the current situation in the country. In the past few weeks Frei, who was Chilean president from 1963 through 1970, when he surrendered the post to Salvador Allende, has become the linchpin of the entire dissident movement.

Whether or not they agree with his proposal, all the Chilean political forces from the most hardline right to the parties of the Popular Unity are analyzing his proposal and issuing pronouncements on it.

Although at present he holds no official position within the Christian Democratic Party, he is a key man in Chile's present difficult situation. His small two-floor house in the elegant part of Santiago facing the Andes has been visited recently by newsmen from all over the world and western ambassadors seeking direct acquaintence with his alternative for this country.

The prominent Christian Democratic politician displayed in exclusive remarks made to EL PAIS his conviction that the government will win the referendum. "There is no chance," he said, "that those of us who reject it will see the country's real will reflected." But then he added that his formula, already accepted by the Social Democrats, radicals and major unions, is unlikely to be stifled. "It will continue working on the country's awareness and one day it might prove effective."

Thought his alternative for transition offers a space to the armed forces, he denied that he has never had any contact with the military, but opined that it represents "a good solution both for the country and for the armed institutions." Nevertheless, he believes that the present members of the junta should not join this civilian-military government. "Change is essential for more peaceful solution."

Risk of Violence

Eduardo Frei is afraid of violence exploding in Chile following the approval of the new constitution presented by the junta: "I believe it is one of the major risks involved in presenting the referendum as it is, without giving the country the slightest opportunity for consensus. I am afraid that the rejection of a reasonable solution might prompt an even deeper radicalization and split in the country. We might find that many people turn to the path of violence in desperation. I believe that if this happened it would be a major disaster and a great mistake."

The national consensus which Frei proposed on 17 August at the Caupolican Theater should embrace a large majority of Chileans but this is quite distinct from the specific government formula, which implies a policy agreement, and in this connection he specified a clear separation from the communists:

"I do not believe that any formula at present envisages the communists' participation," he said, striding around his small study. "I believe that they themselves realize this." With regard to the socialists' possible inclusion, he answered: "It depends. We do not know how many socialist parties there are, how many representatives they have nor what their present commitments are. Frei stressed the need to hold talks with everyone, but that the Christian Democratic Party will only sign pacts with parties that have a real democratic tradition and undertake to maintain it.

Nevertheless, the future constitution must not, in his opinion, exclude anyone for ideological reasons or for membership of a party, "but we are in favour of there being, as in Germany, a constitutional court to establish the possible existence of plans or acts against democracy. It must not be the government that does this, but an independent tribunal created by the constitution."

Eduardo Frei refused to admit that during his 7 years in power he remained silent, though when listing his public appearances during this period he had to limit himself to listing his books published or interviews granted. He cited his book "The Mandate of History and the Requirements of the Future," which sold 56,000 copies in 1974 and prompted a harsh military reaction. Even members of the junta attended a meeting held at the military academy at which a reply which Frei described as "extremely violent" was drafted.

Even then he proposed a democratic alternative, which essentially is no different from the present one. "Latin America, Evolution and Hope" and "New World" are two other publications presenting his political offer, which he reiterated on the eve of the referendum organized by General Pinochet on 4 January 1978 to reject the UN condemnation of the Chilean regime.

Nevertheless, he acknowledged that the announcement of a referendum did create new opportunities for expression, which prompted him to present a more specific political alternative: "Since I did not regard the referendum as valid, I took the opportunity to present the viewpoints I have held for the past several years."

Popular Endorsement

Popular response to his proposal surprised Frei, who was not expecting such determined endorsement, but his greatest surprise, he admitted, came from the workers, with the offer of a social contract for the transition presented by 37 trade union federations. "This reveals an almost heroic wisdom, maturity and common sense on the part of those who have suffered most over the years. It shows a generosity and patriotic spirit which makes me confident about this country's future."

The former president opined that the real support on which the military regime can count is no more than 30 percent of the population. "Basically they depend on force and money, which are no small consideration, but traditionally the Chilean right has not gained more than 20 percent of the votes."

He does not lend too much credit to the suggestion of splits within the government team. LA PRENSA has identified two groups: the doves and hawks. To understand them somewhat they could be compared with the "Azules" and "Technocrats" who used to contend for Franco's governments in the late Sixties. "I believe," Frei said, "that these two positions do not imply an internal split that could lead to a rupture with the government; furthermore, I believe that each group is trying to show that its support is the strongest. In fact the rivalry is over who is most loyal to the government."

BRIEFS

NEW NAVY APPOINTMENTS--Capt Adolfo Carrasco Lagos, chief of the Naval Transport Command, has been appointed new navy chief of staff to replace Capt Victor Larenas Quijada, who has been appointed navy under secretary. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0109 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES EXPECT BREAK WITH NICARAGUA

PA250337 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0244 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] Asuncion, 24 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Ministry sources said today that Paraguay reportedly will break relations with Nicaragua because the Sandinist regime reportedly is somewhow involved in the assassination of Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

The sources said the Foreign Ministry is gathering information on the alleged direct or indirect participation of the Nicaraguan Government in the terrorist attack on 17 September as a result of which Somoza, his adviser Joe Baitiner, and his driver Cesar Gallardo died.

At a recent news conference, investigations chief Pastor Milciades Coronel said that everything "came from Nicaragua: the arms, the men, the support." Coronel also said that it is "almost certain" that Nicaraguan diplomats Alberto Nunez Rodriguez and Nidia Escobar, who were expelled from Paraguay last month, "are involved in the attack."

Nicaragua's affairs are presently being handled in Paraguay by Mexican Ambassador Guillermo Albert Robles. This diplomat today told LATIN that he has received no official information from the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry regarding an alleged break in relations.

The Paraguayan police have stated that the persons responsible for the terrorist attack are the Argentines Jorge Omar Lewinger, Jorge Alberto Ruiz, Juan Jose Partennir and Guillermo Victor Thomas, all of whom belong to the "Montoneros" guerrilla organization. The police also noted that Silvia Mercedes Hodgers, also from Argentina and a member of the People's Revolutionary Army, was a member of the group. The police said Hugo Alfredo Yrurzun, an Argentine who was killed by police agents on Thursday when he tried to escape, was the chief of the group.

Asuncion's papers today published denials from Lewinger and Thomas, who stated that they were in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, respectively, at the time of the attack. The two have said that they had nothing to do with the assassination of Somoza. The Paraguayan police made no comment on the denials. Reliable police sources have noted, however, that the information at hand is being put in order and according to it, it is obvious that the terrorist attack was planned and organized in Nicaragua. The information has been given to the Foreign Ministry.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Argentine and Uruguayan tourists, who were here at the time of the assassination and were unable to leave for their countries because of the closing of the borders, have been leaving for Argentina since yesterday after they are carefully identified.

The tourists are leaving for Puerto Falcon, in the Argentine city of Clorinda. On the border with Brazil, between the cities of Presidente Stroessner and Foz de Yguazu, the departure of tourists also continues without problem. The police have said that there are many foreigners who do not have their papers on order and they will be expelled in the next few days.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON ASSASSINATION OF NICARAGUA'S SOMOZA

'National Agreement' Organization Criticized

PY221546 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Commentary]

[Text] No sir, there has been no unanimity. We should not deceive ourselves. There has been no unanimity in condemning the macabre terrorist attack perpetrated in our country. There have been no statements. Two sectors have kept silent. And this silence speaks louder than the chiming of bells. [paragraph continues]

Such is the silence maintained by the National Agreement, which has not issued a single word condemning the attack. Such is the unusual silence maintained by the human rights commission, which has not issued a single word either, thus contradicting its tradition "to enter the arena" for any ridiculous reason. No one is telling them that they should not hate General Somoza if they want to. But behind all this there is the respect that the Paraguayan citizen deserves a nation of refuge, hospitality and peace. There is also the principle of human rights, of the right to live. These are sacred values which have been drastically violated.

But the National Agreement has remained quiet. And the people ask themselves: Does the National Agreement agree with the terrorist attack perpetrated in our country? And they wonder: Does Dona Coca [Carmen de Lara Castro, president of the Paraguayan Human Rights Commission] agree with the horrible murder of three human beings? Are there no statements out of fear of annoying the international organizations that finance subversion in Paraguay? And there are more questions. Why has an alleged "independent" press that has even gone to the extreme detail of interviewing the owners of the neighborhood local supply store about the terrorist attack forgotten to interview or request the opinion of the National Agreement and the Human Rights Commission? That is why we say there has been no unanimity in condemning the deed. There are two sectors that have kept a cowardly and suggestive silence, two sectors that have remained silent, but which should also condemn this crime as the people have done. Silence shows assent.

Columnist on Nicaraguan Role

PY221322 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 5

["Very Private Line" column]

[Text] We listened to the press conference given by investigations chief Pastor M. Coronel on Friday afternoon. Before that we had read a report published by our colleague ULTIMA HORA on the "curriculum" of the two Nicaraguan diplomats who were asked to leave the country. According to the report, they had been thoroughly trained in Cuba.

The picture thus became complete when Mr Pastor M. Coronel said he had proof that the arms came from Nicaragua and that the dead guerrilla fighter had fought with the Sandinista forces.

We "owe" this attack to Nicaragua despite the prompt washing of hands that took place there and the echos in Costa Rica of that handwashing.

Furthermore, we are not gullible.

Who, apart from the Nicaraguan Sandistas, could have an interest in killing Somoza?
Who clamored for vengeance? Who promised to finish him off "within 3 months?"
Who always declared they would ask for Somoza's extradition but never did?
Wasn't Mario Firmenich the "guest of honor" at the first Sandinista anniversary celebrations in Managua as chief of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP]?
Isn't the leader of the attack, killed in Asuncion, a known ERP member?

Summing up: We are a kind, loyal and hospitable people, but we are not gullible.

Disruption of Peaceful Society Unjustifiable

PY190302 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 17 Sep 80 p 8

[Commentary: "Reprehensible Crime"]

[Text] Judging by its characteristics and bloody result, the barbarous incident in which Gen Anastasio Somoza and two companions died by the action of a presumed terrorist group on Espana Avenue in this capital is an unprecedented criminal case in the country. [paragraph continues]

The immediate effect of this event is tremendous surprise to the entire population of our capital, as can be easily presumed, thus breaking the usual tranquillity which exists in our country.

Without a doubt, the brutal attack is unusual and reprehensible, regardless of the judgment and opinion deserved by the persons who have been living under the protection of our laws as refugees. Any criminal event is absurd and unjustifiable in a peaceful society where there is respect for the life and physical integrity of the people, whether they are citizens or foreigners sheltered by the country's institutions; and from that essential point of view, the criminal act which took place is reprehensible in every sense.

Still unaware of the precise manner in which the criminal operation was carried out and who the members of the terrorist group who perpetrated the crime are--presumably they are foreign elements mobilized for this brutal action--it is appropriate to indicate that this misfortune can be attributed to a plan prepared with great care and executed with a savage will to kill at any price. An event of this nature has been practically unthinkable for a long time in Paraguay, and this very fact leads us to think about it as treachery which, of course, is a characteristic of any act of terrorism.

This shows us how barbarous is the path planned by the subversive mentality, which stops at nothing in its cruel plans to achieve its goals, which must place us on permanent alert against destructive attacks on the lives and property of our community. We can, then, do no less than express our repudiation of similar episodes which distrub the spirit of the people and provoke the most sincere condemnation.

Closure of Borders Criticized

PY221930 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 22 Sep 80 p 12

[Editorial: "The Closure of the Borders"]

[Text] The closure of the borders ordered a few days ago is not a measure of an institutional nature, but merely a police order. Just as the appropriate formal steps were not followed in ordering the closure--that is, no official, public written order was issued stating clearly the scope and duration of the closure and the name of the authority who ordered it--it has not and will not be enforced in a consistent manner. For instance, while international flights are permitted, domestic flights are forbidden; while river navigation is banned--with all the negative economic impact this will have on the country--a boat of the Argentine maritime prefecture was able to take a small group of--privileged?--Argentines out of Encarnacion; while the roads linking our country with Brazil and Argentina are closed, the city of Pedro Juan Caballero and also perhaps Salto del Guaira are not affected.

The procedure followed to order the closure of the borders is, in fact, abnormal from an institutional standpoint. The closure, which has hurt virtually the entire Paraguayan nation and many foreigners who came to our country as tourists in good faith, has neither been formally announced nor has any law been invoked to justify it. Therefore, the closure makes us look to the world like a country in which government officials can take any actions they wish. And this is the worst advertisement that could be made against our country, since the event that prompted the closure could be only an extenuating circumstance, and there has obviously been an overreaction.

It may be contended that it is very important to capture the murderers of General Somoza, not so much because of the crime itself, but because it was a terrorist attack. While this may be true, one cannot conclude that it could justify sacrificing the legitimate interests of both Paraguayans and well-intentioned foreigners, especially the country's own legal system and its own existence as a republic. Furthermore, while the exaggerated measure adopted--and others which will follow--may seem helpful to deter and prevent any further terrorist attacks in our territory, it could also be construed as an indication that terrorist attacks will elicit extremely harsh repressive measures, which in turn would inevitably create animosity and rancor against the officials who ordered and enforced them. These measures will thus end up being ineffective in achieving the goal for which they were intended.

[paragraph continues]

One must not forget that political terrorism as a rule does not seek the immediate seizure of political power. Its prime objective is to undermine the institutions of the country it is attacking, especially its legal system. This is why the means chosen to fight terrorism are of the highest importance.

Columnist Sees Lesson To Be Learned

PY221315 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Sep 80 p 12

[By Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle]

[Text] The assassination of Somoza must teach us a lesson. From now on we must be more selective in offering our hospitality and pay more attention to unanimous voices.

Our parliamentarians have rightly termed the attack that took place on Espana Avenue as "aggression on Paraguay." But this aggression began the same day Somoza stepped onto Paraguayan soil. All sectors of the country voiced their protest at that very moment. It was a just, general indignation at the presence of a man who was bringing the hatred of his and other countries with him. We shut our ears to those voices of protest, and Somoza settled in our country. And here we have the consequence. We have allowed our peaceful tradition to be stabbed in the heart. Deaf to the general protest, we have allowed violence to be unleashed in a country which rejects it.

It would have been naive not to have considered the possibility of an attack. Somoza was not just anybody. He was not a dictator of the Latin American type. He was different. He had been sentenced to death, as the newspapers reported in due course. The execution of that sentence would be carried out at any place and at any moment--that is, wherever Somoza was residing, and unfortunately he was in our country. And here is the consequence. We should not have shouldered such a burden, because we are a peace-loving people without any desire or training for violence. Let us be hospitable, but not imprudent.

It will be said perhaps that it is no longer of any use to say that "we should have...." It is. With this experience, our country should never again be opened to anyone who could bring the possibility of violence with him.

The abuses attributed to Somoza should have been enough for us to have known that his enemies would not leave him alone. And for this lack of foresight we now have a country with its borders closed; a general fear, with or without reason, but a fear nonetheless; a police "dragnet" operation which we have never seen before; and everything else we are experiencing these days. It is a shame. Our country does not deserve all this. Somoza's record did not recommend his presence among us. We did not take it into account, and here we have the consequence.

We are too generous with people who are not acceptable in other countries. Our hospitality draws no difference between the desirable and the undesirable. It is now time to begin drawing differences and being selective, being cautious. We should not jeopardize our peaceful tradition for anyone, much less for people whose behavior is questionable. The tranquillity of our country must be defended above any consideration. We must now protect our generous hospitality so it may yield better fruits for the country. Let us continue extending our arms to welcome anyone who will not generate violence, to any foreigner who may not be a fugitive from justice--and not just to foreigners. The country must also open its doors to our compatriots who are forced to live abroad while they should be able to live among us, compatriots whose presence here would by no means generate the things we are experiencing now.

The assassination which took place on Espana Avenue has adversely affected the whole country. May it serve as a lesson to us then, and may God never allow such an incident to take place again.

SOVIET ENVOY: USSR HOLDS TO PROPOSAL ON OLMOS PROJECT

PY241859 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Interview with Soviet Ambassador Leonid Kuzmin at Jorge Chavez International Airport on his arrival from Moscow on 23 September--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are there new guidelines for Peruvian-Soviet relations, Ambassador Kuzmin? [Answer] Well, we feel Soviet-Peruvian relations are always very friendly [words indistinct].

[Question] Ambassador Kuzmin, the project Peru is concerned about is the Olmos hydroelectric project.
[Answer] I am not up to date on this subject. I know there was a debate in congress a few days ago, but frankly I am not up to date on this problem now.

[Question] Does the Soviet Union hold to its proposal on this project?
[Answer] Yes, yes, we hold to our proposals and [words indistinct].

[Question] Is a visit of a Soviet delegation scheduled to intensify industrial relations?
[Answer] That is up to the Peruvians.

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO PAY OFF FOREIGN DEBT

PY241824 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Economy, Finance and Commerce Minister Manuel Ulloa Elias has confirmed that Peru will pay on schedule its foreign debt contracted by the military government. He indicated that Peru will increase production and exports in an effort to decrease its $9.37 billion debt. He made it clear that [words indistinct] more long-term credits will be obtained by mutual agreement with [words indistinct]. Minister Ulloa Elias also said he will go to Washington next week to attend meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. He made this statement upon returning from Buenos Aires where he attended the Latin American World Bank governors meeting. Minister Ulloa Elias concluded by saying that Argentine Economy Minister Jose Alfredo Martinez de Hoz was elected president of that high-level body.

NATIONAL BANK WORKERS END STRIKE, RESUME WORK

PY241901 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Nine thousand workers of 526 branches of the national bank have resumed their activities after a 25-day nationwide strike. The central bank in our capital opened to the public from 0830 to 1245. During the early hours many people began economic and financial operations. The strike was lifted after the signing of a conciliatory act between the national union of bank workers and the national bank. (Noe Ugarte Ochoa), secretary general of the union, said the bank will deduct the days not worked from the workers' salaries in six installments beginning this month.

BRIEFS

PUBLIC, PRIVATE SECTORS PAY RAISE--Manuel Ulloa Elias, minister of economy and finance, announced yesterday that the government has agreed to make pay raises effective for public and private workers on 1 September. The minister explained that the pay raise in the public sector will total 18 percent and that in the private sector the minimum wage will go up by 15 percent. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 23 Aug 80 p 3 PA]

LAND CLAIM MADE TO BRAZIL TO BE UPDATED

PY170318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1405 GMT 16 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 16 Sep (AFP)--An official source announced today that Uruguay is ready to update a claim made to Brazil regarding 25,000 hectares that were granted to that country by error.

The director of the military geographical service and chief delegate of the joint border and characterization of the Uruguayan-Brazilian Frontier Commission, Col Hilario Garcia, asserted that the above-mentioned hectares were put under Uruguayan sovereingty by the 1851 border treaty but were effectively given to Brazil by a geographical error committed during the 1856 border demarcation.

DEFENSE MINISTER REGRETS SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

PY192049 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1215 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 19 Sep (TELAM)--We regret what has happened in Paraguay because we have never advocated violence, but we know that events such as this can take place anywhere in the world given the funds terrorists can count on, Uruguayan National Defense Minister Walter Ravenna said here today.

This kind of attack could take place anywhere in the world since terrorism operates worldwide and considering who finances it and who supports it. We believe that this typical terrorist attack perpetrated in Asuncion could take place anywhere, Ravenna said. We regret the attack because we have never advocated violence, and no person with sound judgment could support violence taken to such extremes by these terrorist attacks. Uruguay, like all countries and persons of sound judgment, is against violence, especially murder at pointblank range such as the one perpetrated in Asuncion. Although we try to prevent incidents of this nature in Uruguay, no country can be considered safe from terrosim, Ravenna said.

He pointed out that through the security measures taken a long time ago, Uruguay has been experiencing a period of tranquillity, and we believe that our country has not fostered such deep hatred that might unleash actions of this kind.

POSSIBILITY OF ELECTION POSTPONEMENT RAISED

PY231514 Paris AFP in Spanish 1242 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 22 Sep (AFP)--A high-ranking officer has stated that the general elections set for the end of next year will be postponed and the armed forces political program modified unless the results of the constitutional plebiscite on 30 November are positive.

Gen Julio Rapela, commander of the 2d Army Division and member of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission (COMASPO), told the press today that the political timetable will have to be modified unless the population approves the text of the constitution which will be submitted to a plebiscite in November. He added that in this case the elections will not be held earlier but, on the contrary, will be postponed.

General Rapela said, however, that he felt optimistic about the approval of the constitutional reform elaborated by the armed forces, the final text of which has still not been revealed in detail to the population.

The general further revealed that contrary to what the armed forces had expected, the traditional Blanco and Colorado Parties have not succeeded in appointing a representative group for a dialogue with COMASPO since they have once again dissolved into splinter groups and formed a variety of factions, some of which are strongly antagonistic.

ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS WITH USSR 'CELEBRATED'

PA240432 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The 56th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the USSR was celebrated here. It is an example of peaceful coexistence between two nations with different political regimes.

The anniversary was marked by a ceremony held at the theater of the dance of the Bosque Art Center in Mexico City. The ceremony was attended by the Soviet ambassador and Ambassador Roque Gonzalez Salazar, who represented Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda.

The two ambassadors [words indistinct] more beneficial trade in the future as well as expanded bilateral relations.

The ceremony was attended by several representatives of diplomatic missions accredited in Mexico.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON ENERGY PLAN, SALES CONTRACTS

PA121712 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] This administration's decision regarding the energy plan has been an implicit act of sovereignty and is strictly in line with the needs of the Mexican Government's development programs.

This was stated by Gustavo Romero Kolbeck, director general of the Bank of Mexico, who added that there is great demand for Mexican oil products abroad and that although our country could also participate in speculation with these products, the government has decided only to sell through contract.

PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS PROTECTION OF PACIFIC ECONOMIC ZONE

PA240405 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] During his tour of Guadalupe, Cedros and Coronados Islands, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo reaffirmed his country's strong position on the protection of its economic zone in the Pacific.

The president said that U.S. boats at present have licenses to fish for tuna in Mexican coastal waters and are making the payments required by Mexican law. In this manner, President Lopez Portillo said, Mexico is exercising its sovereign rights, despite the pressure and threats from the United States.

The president's visit to the small Pacific islands in the westernmost section of Mexican territory was described by the Mexican press as an important political action to underline the nation's rights in its exclusive economic zone.

FRENO COMMUNIQUE EXPLAINS STAND AGAINST ELECTIONS

PA240405 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Communique of the National Opposition Front]

[Text] The National Opposition Front [FRENO] is the conjunction of the political parties which constitute the real opposition to the autocratic regime which decides the country's destiny against the desire and will of the great national majorities. Aware of our responsibility to the opinion sectors we represent, we reiterate our firm position of repudiation of the partial elections of September and we denounce them as a farce and one more mockery which seeks to deceive the Panamanian people.

The FRENO communique adds: With the alleged democratization of the government system through the deceitful device of anemic constitutional reforms without any substantial value, the current regime is trying to appear before the country and the world as a government that abides by the citizens' decisions through their vote.

In reality, the real source of power is not being risked as the national majorities are demanding. The Panamanian people are demanding the election of the president of the republic through the direct vote of citizens as well as the direct election of all the members of a legislative body which should have the essential powers of an authentic legislative body.

The FRENO communique adds: As is well known, the government of the process already controls and is not risking two-thirds of the members of the Legislation Council who have not been elected by popular vote. The elections are for only one-third of the members of the Legislative Council.

Exercising a power which the Panamanian people never granted it, since its power is the result of usurpation, and having no authority to exercise it legitimately, the government of the dictatorship is facing the clear disaster to which it has led the country. Panama is suffering the worst social, economic and political crisis in its republican history.

The Panamanian nation urgently demands deep constitutional reforms which will promote the establishment of a de jure state and a government of laws which will once and for all eradicate caprice, improvisation, waste and greed, which are the ulcers of the current misgovernment.

As we stated in our manifesto to the country on 5 June, our decision not to participate in the elections does not mean we will adopt an attitude of accomplice passivity and inactivity. On the contrary we have assumed a belligerent position of active and combative militancy of patriotic denunciation and repudiation.

Panama, 23 September 1980. [Signed] FRENO President Luis A. Barletta

BRIEFS

TRADE ACCORD WITH GUATEMALA--Panama and Guatemala have reached an agreement on a list of goods that are subject to free trade in both countries. Under the terms of the agreement Panama will be able to place 31 items on the Guatemalan free trade market, and three others will be given preferential treatment. Guatemala will be able to place 28 items on the Panama market. Included among the items listed are liquors and manufactured goods from Panama, food, medicine and consumer goods made in Guatemala. [Text] [Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p A-1 PA]

COSTA RICA

SAFE CONDUCTS SOUGHT FOR GUATEMALANS IN EMBASSY

PA241229 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry is trying to obtain safe-conducts for six Guatemalans who have taken refuge in the Costa Rican Embassy in Guatemala City. The Guatemalans who have taken asylum are: Jose Antonio Garcia, Oscar Andres Ramirez, Marena Ramirez, Oscar Ileazar, Julio Bosquez and Rafael Brandt. The Costa Rican Foreign Ministry is waiting for the Guatemalan Government to issue the safe-conducts so that the refugees can travel to Costa Rica.

LEFTIST GROUPS PLEDGE TO AID SALVADORAN GUERRILLAS

PA241233 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica--Representatives of leftist groups of 30 countries agreed here to extend material and moral support to the Salvadoran armed struggle.

During a meeting organized by the communist bloc [as heard], the delegates pledged to carry out in their respective countries campaigns of solidarity with the guerrillas of El Salvador and to collect funds, clothing and medicine for those participating in the struggle.

The communists held a news conference to announce the agreement. They were accompanied by Luis Alonso Posada, a lawyer, and Father Benito Escobar, who participated as representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] of El Salvador. The two have resided in Costa Rica for some time.

The two FDR spokesmen said that they are here to promote the solidarity of the Costa Rican people with the aims of the Salvadoran guerrillas. They said that the People's Liberation Army of their country is made up of over 8,000 Salvadoran fighters of all political and ideological persuasions. They also said that, paradoxically, they obtain their weapons from the United States, since, they said, we take them away from the Salvadoran soldiers during ambushes, fighting and other confrontations.

COSTA RICAN VANGUARDIST YOUTH CONCLUDE CONGRESS

PA240425 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The third congress of the Costa Rican Vanguardist Youth concluded today in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital. This congress of young Costa Ricans was dedicated to Roberto Castellanos, a Salvadoran-born revolutionary and communist militant who lived in Costa Rica. He was assassinated.

At the closing ceremony, Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] leader Eduardo Mora Valverde noted the trust that the PVP has placed in the Vanguardist Youth. Cesar Tolano, secretary general of the youth organization, expressed his group's solidarity with the struggle of the Salvadoran people. He noted that in this struggle, internationalism is an ideal that has been positively reaffirmed. The two leaders praised the role of the Soviet Union in the international community and its fraternal relationship with the communist movement.

BRIEFS

RICE SALES--Five thousand metric tons of rice will be sold to Nicaragua on a government-to-government basis, without intermediaries. This advantageous deal is expected to yield 22 million colones for Costa Rica. The 5,000 tons, part of the harvest surplus, are in the process of being exported. Two weeks ago 2,000 metric tons of the grain were also sent to Nicaragua. [San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Sep 80 PA]

EL SALVADOR

OFFICIAL ASKS FDR TO RESPECT OAS HOSTAGES' RIGHTS

PA240436 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Foreign Under Secretary Alejandro Gomez Vides, who is currently acting foreign minister, yesterday asked the members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) who are holding 11 hostages, including 3 women, to respect the hostages' human rights.

The official noted that the opposition political groups in El Salvador have spoken about the respect for human rights and have charged that their opponents violate human rights. "It would be very opportune if they set the example," he said.

The official said the government has not officially received the FDR's demands. It is concerned about the situation of the hostages and, therefore, requests that the human rights of the officials, the three women and the two office boys be respected, he added.

PEACE TREATY WITH HONDURAS EXPECTED BY NOVEMBER

PA242316 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2245 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] There are rumors that peace with El Salvador will be signed in November. The signing of a peace treaty between El Salvador and Honduras, which severed relations in 1969 as result of a short war, will introduce a new factor in the political struggle in El Salvador, Salvadoran military chiefs have admitted.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Salvadoran Government junta strongman, told Central American newsmen that a peace agreement could be signed in November. Colonel Gutierrez' statement is the first indication that negotiations between the two countries, under the mediation of Peruvian jurist Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, are so advanced that a solution to the problem is near.

If a peace treaty, which could not be reached in more than 10 years of negotiations, is signed now, it could mean a serious blow to the Salvadoran guerrillas. All that exists so far is an agreement signed in San Jose, Costa Rica. It put an end to the war between the two countries and established the demilitarization of six zones in dispute along the northern border. According to Salvadoran military observers, the guerrillas are very active in at least in three of those zones. The OAS has a military mission in these zones acting as observers.

For El Salvador a peace treaty represents not just the settlement of an international conflict with Honduras, but also a necessity in order to fight the guerrillas who are operating in those zones. Salvadoran deputy defense minister, Colonel Carranza, said that if a peace treaty is signed with Honduras, El Salvador can then increase its military operations against the guerrillas in that region. According to Colonel Carranza, the Salvadoran Armed Forces are prepared to launch an offensive in November against the guerrillas operating in the northern part of the country.

COPREFA REPORTS ON GUERRILLAS' ACTIVITIES

FPL in Morazan

PA241855 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 2, 27

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] has reported in a communique that subversives are forcing many peasants to leave San Sebastian and Santa Barbara Cantons in Jutiapa, Morazan Department.

According to the COPREFA communique, extremists identifying themselves as members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL] have forced the legitimate owners of land, crops and properties to leave by threatening to kill them and their relatives.

Posters were found on one of these properties that read: "None of this may be touched. It belongs to the FPL."

The communique adds that it is a known fact that there is a store in the hamlet of Santa Ana Montes in Santa Barbara Canton in which food is being sold to subversives.

'Subversion' in La Libertad

PA242040 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 3, 24

[Excerpts] A report issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee [COPREFA] states that the authorities have discovered a pocket of subversion at El Jicaro Ranch in San Vicente Canton, Tamanique, La Libertad Department.

According to the information gathered, it is known that some 800 heavily armed subversives gather and take refuge in El Murcielago Cave in the hamlet of Miramar, jurisdiction of Comasagua. From there, they set out to commit all types of felonies, assaults, thefts, seizures and other acts of vandalism. The report states that they have been seen carrying .359-caliber, special .38-caliber and .38- and .22-caliber magnum revolvers, automatic .22-caliber Cal rifles, .12-gauge Cal shotguns, sawed-off shotguns and granades.

The report added that these subversives had also burned buses and that they plan to seize Comasagua, Tamanique and the port of La Libertad.

The COPREFA report also states that approximately 600 members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation and the Salvadoran Workers Union, who were heavily armed with sawed-off 12- and 16-gauge shotguns, M-1 carbines, .22-caliber and .45-caliber pistols and molotov cocktails and who were dressed as soldiers in olive drab uniforms, attacked Huizucar Canton in Nueva Trinidad, injuring several persons and sacking their homes.

Concluding, COPREFA reports that a large group of subversives ambushed a territorial service [servicio territorial] patrol belonging to Aguilares while the patrol was on its way to San Francisco Morazan, Chalatenango Department. Two patrolmen were killed in the ambush and two other patrolmen were later wounded and taken to the military hospital.

'Surprise Attack' on Guadalupe

PA240413 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpts] The Armed Forces Press Committee has reported that the local National Guard headquarters, the house of the justice of the peace, the National Telecommunications Administration Building and the municipal building of Guadalupe, San Vicente Department were attacked by a large group of extremists who killed five patrolmen.

Civilian and military authorities have confirmed that the extremists used bazookas, incendiary bombs, machineguns and rifles.

The surprise attack occurred on Sunday night and early Monday morning, causing great alarm among the residents of the town.

The perpetrators of this attack fled in the direction of San Emigdio Canton and the slopes of the San Vicente Volcano.

Actions in Various Departments

PA240355 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Sep 80 pp 2, 29

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee had reported four extremist actions by leftist organizations in San Lorenzo, Chatelpique, San Miguel and Tecapan.

These actions have caused considerable property damage. Five persons have been kidnapped while four of the assailants were killed, according to the reports.

The text of the communique of the Armed Forces Press Committee follows: "The Armed Forces Press Committee reports on some incidents in the past 24 hours in various parts of the country.

"About 20 members of the FPL [Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces] subversive group, armed with pistols and shotguns, dynamited and set fire to the San Lorenzo police station and the ANTEL [National Telecommunications Administration] buildings in San Vicente Department. The damage to the installations has interrupted communications. According to the official communique, no persons were injured.

"In Potosi, San Jeronimo Canton, jurisdiction of Chatelpique, San Miguel Department, the authorities reported that a fight, provoked by a group of armed persons during a local celebration dance, resulted in the death of the first commander of the canton patrol, while the second commander was wounded. Their names were given as Jose Mauricio Portillo and Orlando Ernesto Portillo, respectively. They were on patrol duty.

Also killed in the same action was Mauricio Moritz, reportedly wanted by the authorities on charges of murder. He was also involved in subversive activities.

At the Hato Nuevo Canton, in San Miguel, subversive elements opened fire on a treasury policy patrol during a raid of a residence occupied by the subversives. The police patrol repelled the attack, killing three guerrillas and seizing their weapons.

In the early hours of the morning yesterday in Cerro Verde Canton, Usulutan Department, subversive elements constantly harassing the honest residents, kidnapped Rafael Alfredo Rivera, Rodolfo Caceres Rivera and Carlos Alfredo Rivera. The hoodlums also kidnapped Jose Israel Castanedas and Antonio Magdaleno Rivera. The residents of the area condemned the action as all the victims are well-known honest persons and could become victims of criminal actions on the part of their captors."

FAPU MEMBERS OCCUPY CHURCH TO SUPPORT OAS OCCUPIERS

PA240428 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2132 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 23 Sep (LATIN)--The occupiers of El Rosario Church evacuated it today but were immediately replaced by 20 militants of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU), church spokesmen have reported.

On entering the church they said their occupation is intended to support the demands of those who last week seized the OAS headquarters in this capital.

Up until noon, the church had been occupied by groups belonging to "Christian communities." The FAPU is one of the ultraleftwing groups that make up the Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses (CRM) which is fighting to overthrow the revolutionary government junta.

EXTREMISTS HARASS COFFEE WORKERS IN SOME SECTORS

PA250327 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 23 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] Armed extremist groups have been occupying coffee plantations in Santiago de Maria and the Cerro Verde Canton, Usulutan Department, to intimidate the workers into abandoning their activities. They have also stolen arms and other valuables, according to spokesmen of the security forces in that city yesterday.

Other reports from Santiago de Maria revealed that there have been no incidents of importance while activity continues normal in the urban sector. It was explained that several disturbances have taken place in the rural areas, mainly on the coffee plantations, where armed groups are warning the workers to quit their activities. The extremists are warning them that if they continue working on the coffee plantations, they will be killed. This has intimidated some peasants who have moved to other areas.

In the jurisdiction of Tecapan, the extremists have reportedly been continuing terrorist activities, mainly in Cerro Verde, which they visited several times last week to demand of the residents to abandon their homes.

In view of the situation in the canton, many families have abandoned their homes to seek refuge in Tecapan and Santiago de Maria. Yesterday the army and security forces reportedly carried out an operation in the Cerro Verde Canton against rebel forces.

The residents of the area have told the military authorities that they will not return to their homes until the threat is gone. The armed forces have promised them guarantees for returning to their farming chores, it was reported.

The Catholic authorities in Santiago de Maria, consulted by telephone yesterday afternoon, said all is calm in the city. There have been no problems in urban areas. Episcopal residence spokesmen indicated the city is calm, and pointed out that the Cerro Verde Canton problems are the only disturbances in that eastern area.

FOREIGNERS SEEN AMONG GUERRILLAS IN SAN VINCENTE

PA241934 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 23 Sep 80 pp 2, 15

[Excerpts] It has been reported that several hundred subversives are hiding in the hills near San Sebastian, San Vincente Department, and on another hill known as El Guayabal, which is near Tonacatepeque and the town of El Guayabal. It was also said that residents of the area say these hills are being used as training camps.

The sources also reported that there are persons of "fairly strange" appearance in these hills, adding they could be Cubans, Panamanians or Nicaraguans who are in charge of training subversives.

NEW GROUP VOWS TO 'WIPE OUT' GUERRILLAS

PA250255 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2344 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The self-styled ultrarightwing terrorist group "Eastern Antiguerrilla Bloc" [Bloque Antiguerrilero de Oriente--BAGO] has announced here that it has "seven [as received] mercenaries to wipe out the guerrillas," According to a communique broadcast by a radio station in the eastern part of the country.

The "BAGO" stated on Radio Chaparrastique of San Miguel, (138 km east of the Salvadoran capital), that it had killed 14 alleged leftist guerrillas, including 5 who apparently were responsible for various dynamite attacks on the eastern city.

The "BAGO" reiterates it will wipe them all out, because today it has seven mercenaries who will do away not only with the guerrillas, but also with the thieves and collaborators of subversion," the terrorist group states in its communique.

ISTA CONDEMNS ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF ITS PRESIDENT

PA250058 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1215 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation (ISTA) condemns the cowardly attempt on the life of its president, Jose Rodolfo Viera, and denounces through its adviser, Leonel Gomez Vives, this deplorable incident which is just another of the many crimes committed against the people. This attempt on the life of a peasant, who is at the moment ISTA president, only serves to strengthen the obligation that Viera and Gomez have assumed with the peasants and sugar mill workers to see that the agrarian reform is carried out. Beware, sooner or later the people will demand justice for those who have fallen in the struggle.

ANDES, SCHOOL GROUPS CALL FOR END TO SCHOOL YEAR

PA240242 San Salvador Radio Codena Central in Spanish 1840 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The General Societies of Popular High School Organizations and the Salvadoran National Teachers Association [ANDES] today demanded that the school year end on 24 September.

The agreement was adopted this morning during a news conference held at Casa del Maestro. The step was taken to safeguard the lives of teachers, students and parents since more than 99 teachers and 480 students have been murdered and another 53 have been abducted this year.

The end of the school year has also been demanded because of the continued raids on student centers. In the past few months, the military has raided 46 high schools and as a result of these raids students have been arrested.

The high school organizations and the ANDES stated that they have the support of 11,000 teachers throughout El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

CHURCH IN EXILE DENOUNCES ARMY MASSACRES

PA250150 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 80

[Text] The Guatemalan church in exile revealed in San Jose, Costa Rica, that the Guatemalan Army is carrying an indiscriminate massacre of peasants in El Quiche Department and other regions of that Central American country.

The priests, who have witnessed these actions, stressed that the Guatemalan Army has carried out massive bombings against the communities of Acajutla, Nebaj, Cotzal and Sacapulas, after which it rounded up all Indians over 18 years of age and segregated them into groups of men and women.

The witnesses added that the Guatemalan Army then executed groups of 20 men for each negative answer received from the peasants on questions about the presence of guerrillas in the area, their movements and camps. They revealed that three Indian peasants had been crucified at a military post, two of whom died. The third was released after 7 days of torment, during which he became totally insane.

These charges were made during a solidarity meeting with the priests who have been forced to abandon El Quiche Department in view of the repression unleashed by the Guatemalan regime.

'POWERFUL' TERRORIST BOMB EXPLODES IN OFFICE

PA241848 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Unidentified terrorists planted a powerful bomb in the offices of the Caranto Ltd at 1310 today. The offices are located on the third floor of Tivoli Building on 11th Street, Zone 9. Municipal firemen helped with this emergency and according to them, there were no casualties, but some important damage was done to the entrance to the office and in the lobby.

HONDURAS

FLOOD DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $2.5 MILLION

PA241832 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2128 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The toll of the weekend flooding on the northern Honduras coast is 4 dead, 4,000 affected [damnificados], and $2.5 million in damages. The damages refer, for the time being, to the grain crops, the U.S. transnational fruit companies, "standard" and "Tela Railroad" have not yet assessed the damage in their fields.

Most of the affected persons are from the lower areas of the city of El Progreso, Yaro Department, which is a city on the Ulua River. These people refuse to return to their homes.

The water level seems to be returning to normal and the national weather bureau's warning about the tropical storm "Hermine" affecting the Atlantic coast is over. The relief teams, however, are on the alert and are keeping a close surveillance of the areas of the rivers to prevent any catastrophe. In addition, a program to provide food for work has been initiated to include all those persons who can work, mostly in the reconstruction of their damaged homes.

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

PA242150 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Nicaragua favors neither Iran nor Iraq. They are both friendly countries and members of the nonaligned movement, an official of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has said. Companero Ernesto (Aloma) Sanchez, in charge of Middle East affairs in the Foreign Ministry, has commented on the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. The official stressed that Nicaragua maintains friendly relations with the two governments and that there is no reason for the war. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] The Foreign Ministry is not in favor of either country. They are nonaligned and Third World countries which are friends of Nicaragua. We are, therefore, not going to be in favor of one or the other. We think this war is a disaster for the Arab world in general because the only ones to benefit from this war will be U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism. They alone want these two countries to militarily and economically weaken themselves because both countries are anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist. The countries which will be affected are the countries of the area, the Arab countries and the nonaligned countries. Nicaragua will be affected, since, for example, Iraq is a country which has always expressed desire to help us. It has asked Nicaragua to send a delegation to implement certain aspects of economic aid. We were going to send a high-level delegation to Iraq to conclude the details concerning this aid. Therefore, this war is negatively affecting us because we will not be able to send the delegation. We will have to wait until the end of the war and see if Iraq can provide the aid it had planned to give us before the war. [end recording]

OPERATION AGAINST 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPS' PLANNED

PA241942 Paris AFP in Spanish 2257 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Sep (AFP)--Within the next few days the Nicaraguan Army will launch an operation against the counterrevolutionary groups operating in the northern part of the country bordering with Honduras, Capt Roberto Sanchez, army spokesman, disclosed today.

The information office of the Sandinist army distributed today photographs of counter-revolutionary chief Pedro Joaquin Gonzalez, alias "Dimas," who was reportedly killed last Thursday, it was said today.

However, it was said that other armed groups operating in the northern area continue to be active.

An Interior Ministry communique reported today that two members of the Sandinist army and a civilian were killed in an ambush with former Somozist guards last Saturday in Wanblan, 7 km from the Honduras border.

The band formed by former Somozist guards ambushed a Nicaraguan patrol in this area, according to a communique.

The official report said that Cesar Dario Cerna and Joaquin Altamirano, of the Nicaraguan military, had been killed as well as civilian Augusto Altamirano.

"Dimas," who died in a clash with the Nicaraguan Army, was a comrade-in-arms with Sandinist Commander German Pomares. German Pomares was considered to be a Sandinist hero during the war. However, after the revolution triumphed, "Dimas" rebelled and last July attacked the Sandinist garrison at Quilali, 300 km northeast of Managua.

The rest of the band led by "Dimas" fled to the Honduran border, according to the official communique.

The state security office also reported that Felix Pedro Gomez, alias "Pocoyo" and believed to be the chief of another counterrevolutionary band which is being pursued, has been captured.

The official report added that "Dimas" had contacted the former officers of the former National Guard, who are in asylum in Honduras and El Salvador and who had given him money, food and weapons for his activities.

Army spokesman Roberto Sanchez said that carefully chosen militiamen will join the army in "Operation Ezequiel," which is aimed against the counterrevolutionary bands still active in the northern part of the country and which will begin shortly.

ARMY KILLS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' LEADER

PA241549 Paris AFP in Spanish 0244 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 23 Sep (AFP)--The daily newspaper BARRICADA, official organ of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, today reported that another leader of the counter-revolutionary bands operating in the area bordering with Honduras, in the northern part of the country, was killed today in a new clash with members of the Nicaraguan Army. Quoting Lenin Cerna, chief of the State Security Office, the newspaper reported in its afternoon edition that Alberto Fajardo, who was chief of the group, was killed. The clash took place in Wiwili municipality, 250 km northwest of Managua, it was reported.

The newspaper pointed out that Asuncion Valdivia, a deserter of the Sandinist army, and two Navarrete brothers are also members of the band. BARRICADA added that Cerna reported that the survivors of the clash fled north, leaving behind canvas bags, which were used to keep food supplies, and some weapons.

CARLOS NUNEZ ELECTED STATE COUNCIL PRESIDENT

PA242153 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] We are reporting directly from the State Council to give you a summary of the subjects discussed at the 20th session of the council which began at approximately 1010. The first point in today's session was the election of the new president of the State Council. Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, was elected president of the State Council.

Commander Nunez was initially nominated by the representative of the Farm Workers Association and subsequently received the support of the companeros of the Sandinist Workers Central, the (?Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women), the Higher Education Council and the Patriotic Front of the Revolution in whose name Plutarco Anduray spoke.

CHRISTIAN SOLIDARITY COUNCIL WITH EL SALVADOR FORMED

PA242244 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] A news conference was held today in the Valdivieso Center in Managua by the members of the recently formed Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Christian Council of Solidarity which is made up of Catholic and Protestant believers commited to the people's spiritual and social liberation. Its members include the youth base communities, the church base communities, Catholic working youth, the Valdivieso Center, Fifth Baptist Church, the Baptist churches of [name indistinct] and others.

The participants in the news conference announced several acts of solidarity with the Salvadoran people, particularly the Salvadoran Catholic Church which is being persecuted. A march will be staged at 1530 GMT on Saturday in memory of martyr Bishop Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. It will start at the Monsignor Lezcano parish and end at the San Pablo parish in 14 September neighborhood. Here is part of the news conference by the promoters of the council:

[Begin recording] Here is Companera Alva Luz Rodriguez of the Evangelical Church who will begin this news conference:

[Rodriguez] Good morning, companeros. This news conference is being held by the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Christian Council of Solidarity which is made up of youth base communities, the church base communities, the Catholic working church, the [words indistinct] Baptist church and [names indistinct]. Our objective is to express solidarity with the Salvadoran people and other Latin American brothers who are struggling for their liberation. This council has an ecumenical character. Catholics and Evangelicals have joined together so that in a coordinated manner we can promote the denunciation of exploitation, massacres, tortures, repression and all the abuses promoted by imperialism against peoples. We have focused our efforts on our brothers of El Salvador at this time since they are waging an insurrection to defeat the ruling class protected by the Christian democratic junta. [end recording]

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS, UNEMPLOYMENT SEMINAR OPENS

PA241533 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Latin American Foundation for Human Rights and Social Development [FUNDALATIN] has opened in this capital its first international seminar on unemployment and human rights. The event is scheduled to conclude on 26 September. This international seminar is sponsored by FUNDALATIN and the Central American University. Present at the event are professionals, students and social and religious leaders from Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Ecuador, the United States, the UK, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

MORE THAN 1,000 PEOPLE CRITICALLY AFFECTED BY FLOODS

PA241650 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Over 1,000 people including children and adults are in a very critical situation because they have been left homeless or without belongings in the wake of the flooding of the El Gallo, Negro, Guasaule, Tecomapa and Cofradia Rivers. Their small homes were totally swept away, as were their crops and household goods. There were times when the peasants feared for their lives and their children's lives.

Palo Grande has been worst hit. The only way to communicate with that area is to swim across the river and this was how most of the residents in the area have been rescued. Medical teams, Sandinist People's Army members, Sandinist Air Force helicopters, the Sandinist Defense Committees, Sandinist neighborhood and social welfare committees, as well as firemen and the Red Cross are working together to help the victims. The situation is becoming critical because no bridges were left standing in some areas and the ones that are still standing, such as the Palo Grande Bridge, are damaged. Telephone and power lines have also been swept away by the current. So far, the only means of transportation are helicopters. The flood victims are staying at Sandinist locales and nearby schoolhouses.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ANTIMALARIA PROGRAM

PA241910 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] The Health Ministry will implement a vast emergency plan to fight malaria in our country in the next few days. Companero Rene (Darce), who is in charge of the ministry's preventive medicine department, announced.

[Begin recording] The Health Ministry is making huge efforts to control this disease, one of our country's most serious health problems. In our efforts to fight this disease, we have tried to use all the resources available. We have sought ties with the mass organizations and have made use of the national literacy crusade to make crusaders work to control this disease.

Malaria represents a serious problem in our country because in the past it had been totally neglected. During the liberation war, the program's funds were used to repress the people. The [word indistinct], the instruments were destroyed (?during a raid) and now we are [word indistinct] that malaria should become a serious problem.

We want to make people aware that we will have a high incidence of malaria this year because, unfortunately, whenever these programs are suspended for a time, the number of cases greatly multiplies.

The Government of National Reconstruction has given top priority to this program and the Health Ministry has given top priority in 1981 to the malaria programs. We have tried to [word indistinct] and detect the areas where there is the highest incidence rate and we have detected 70 percent of the malaria cases in Chinandega, Leon and Managua. So most of our resources will be used in those places in an effort to effectively control this problem.

[Question by unidentified speaker] Companero, how will the ministry try to fight malaria?

[Answer] We will try to fight the carrier, the anopheles mosquito. We will spray houses in the most affected areas with insecticides that affect this type of mosquito because the anopheles mosquito has built up a resistance to a large number of insecticides. We will also provide systematic treatment for all those persons (?affected by the disease) in places where malaria is frequent, that is, in Leon, Chinandega and Managua. We will declare an emergency zone in the neighborhoods located on the shores of Lake Managua because that is where we have found the highest incidence of malaria. [end recording]

CASTRO SEES MALMIERCA OFF ON TRIP TO IRAQ, IRAN

FL241020 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has left for Iraq and Iran with messages for the heads of state of the two countries from the president of the Councils of State and Ministers, Fidel Castro, acting as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement. Isidoro Malmierca received last-minute instructions directly from President Fidel Castro at the Jose Marti Airport. The commander in chief and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, saw Malmierca off.

Arrival in Syria

JN241945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Text] Damascus--Isidoro Octavio Malmierca, Cuban minister of foreign relations, arrived here this evening on a short visit to the country.

He was met at the airport by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

RAUL CASTRO VISITS SOVIET UNION 17-24 Sep

For reportage on the visit to Moscow by Army Gen Raul Castro, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, see the Latin America section of the 17 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. DECISION TO SEND 'ANTISOCIALS' TO PUERTO RICO NOTED

FL241137 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The people of Puerto Rico must not allow the island to become the garbage can of the Caribbean, said the secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, Juan Mari Bras, commenting on the U.S. State Department decision to relocate the antisocials who left for Yankee territory through Mariel, to several places in its colony in the Caribbean. The U.S. decision, approved by Colonial Governor Carlos Romero Barcelo, has caused a wave of indignation in Puerto Rico, according to reports from international news agencies.

Practically the whole country, [as heard] with the exception of the colonial governor, Carlos Romero, has expressed indignation over the U.S. Government decision and it is expected that demonstrations will be staged in front of the colonial government's offices and at several points in San Juan and Ponce to repudiate this decision and demand that the U.S. Government revoke it.

According to reports from Washington, the U.S. Government plans to send to Puerto Rico more than 4,000 antisocials of Cuban origin who have been stirring up trouble at the several concentration camps where they are being held. The antisocials reportedly will be settled on the old Fort Allen military base near Ponce, the biggest city in southern Puerto Rico, and on the old Ramey Air Base in Aguadilla. Protest demonstrations occurred all day yesterday in both Ponce and Aguadilla, not only because of the criminal tendencies of the scum the United States plans to dump there but also, as local leaders pointed out, because the arrival of those individuals will aggravate the already dramatic unemployment existing in Puerto Rico, where more than 40 percent of the population able to work are unemployed.

JAMAICA

MANLEY RETURNS HOME, COMMENTS ON TRIP

FL231425 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Sep 80 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Michael Manley told a brief press conference yesterday at the Norman Manley Airport shortly after his return from visits to Algeria, Cuba and Venezula, that certain technical problems had arisen with the Venezuelan oil facility assistance.

Mr. Manley said that the main problem was that originally Venezuela had planned to provide the facility alone, but that since the announcement the Mexican Government has sought to assist and this had created a problem of working out how much each of the countries should put into the facility.

He said that among other problems which had arisen was the question of the quality of Mexican oil compared to Venezuelan oil and those technical problems had to be dealt with before the facility could come on stream.

He said the suggestion that the facility would have been in place by the end of this month was "an educated guess", and that a definite time for the introduction of the facility could not be given until the technical problems had been dealt with.

He denied that the facility was in question because of opposition from a wing of the ruling Christian Democratic Party of Venezuela.

On Tuesday, the GLEANER published a report from a special correspondent that the Herrera government had refused Mr. Manley's request to activate the oil facility before the Jamaican elections, and that both the Venezuela Government and the wing of the opposition Action Democratic Party opposed to Carlos Andres Perez, Mr. Manley's close friend and former president were unhappy about what they saw as the use of the oil facility as a part of the PNP's [People's National Party] election strategy.

Mr. Manley said that his trip to Algeria was "extremely constructive and extremely useful", as the Algerian Government was one of the most influential in the North-South dialogue.

He said it was extremely useful to have been given the opportunity to explain to an influential oil producer the need to set in context the development countries' point of view in preparation for an effective presentation at the mini-summit of North-South leaders suggested by the Brandt Commission and proposed for March 1981.

He said that he had managed to reach a "tremendous degree of understanding" with the Algerian leader, President Chadli Bendjedid, who promised to look at the matter.

He said that his visit to Cuba was to discuss with President Fidel Castro Jamaica's ideas about dealing with the developing countries' problems at the proposed mini-summit, which he said could only be effective with tremendous preparatory talks.

He said that his talks with Mr. Castro, Mr. Chadli and Venezuelan President Herrera Campins were "extremely useful".

INCUMBENT PARTY'S MANIFESTO FOR ELECTION PUBLISHED

FL231455 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] The prime minister and president of the People's National Party, the Hon. Michael Manley, yesterday presented that party's manifesto for the forthcoming elections to members of the press at the party's headquarters on Old Hope Road, Kingston.

Making the presentation, Mr. Manley said the main areas of focus in the manifesto were employment and violence in the society and that it represented a call to further struggle by the people.

"I want to make it clear that it (the manifesto) contains nothing dramatic or startling but rather attempts to deal with the present economic reality of the country which dictates that there can be no magic solution to the problems," Manley said.

The manifesto, he said, was a recommitment of that party to self-reliance, economic independence and the maximum development of the human and material resources of the country.

Stating that the experience of other countries had shown that socialism could not be built in a few years, but was a process which took time, Mr Manley said the PNP manifesto reflected the seriousness with which the party viewed the stage of the process which the country had reached. It also reflected the challenges which face us to see that the process continues to unfold and to us represents a call to sacrifice, dedication and hard work." [quotation mark as published]

The manifesto, the specific platform on which the party will campaign, will be circulated along with the document "Principles and Objectives of the PNP," which represents the policies and philosophies of the party, Mr. Manley said.

Turning to the forthcoming general election, Mr. Manley said that the 1980 election is going to be "one of the most decisive in our history. There has been no other time when the Jamaican people have had so clear a choice before them," he said.

He said the elections would have to determine whether the PNP would be continuing on the road toward a democratic socialist transformation or whether there was going to be a process of the reversal of the "progress" which had been made by the people.

He said that in the last eight years, the government of the PNP had always implemented programmes and policies within the framework of its declared philosophies and principles, During this period, he said, the government had been unequivocal in its struggle on behalf of the poor and disadvantaged in Jamaica and in the world.

On the other hand, he said, the opposition Jamaica Labour Party had made "an iron commitment to attempt to revert the development of the country along exploitative capitalist lines." That party he said was equally committed to governing not by widening to include the majority but by an elite minority.

The issues in the election, he said were sharply defined and he felt that the elections themselves ought to be fought on the basic issue of who will bring genuine progress to the people.

Speaking on the performance of his government over the last eight years, Mr. Manley said that in the third term, the government needed to build solid structures on the foundation which were already set by his government.

This, he said, meant efficient planning and mangement of the state machinery, increased production and the investment of the surplus of production into more productive enterprises, the development of a well-trained and responsive bureaucracy as well as increased commitment and performance on the part of the political leadership.